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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 37

VULCAN, ALBERTA MAY 5, 1915

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GOPHER POISON

Now is the time to start poisoning.
Don't wait until the gophers are destroying your crop
We sell the following poisons:
STRYCHNINE—You can buy any quantity.
GOPHERCIDE—In 50c. packages.
KILL-EM-QUICK—In 50c., 75c., \$1.25 packages
D. C. JONES
DRUGGIST *Small Remedies* VULCAN

THE VULCAN LIVERY

AUTO and BUGGY
Feed and Sale Stable
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Tanks

R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.

WE ARE STILL able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

We have also city property and British Columbia fruit and ranch lands in the famous Kootenay Valley to trade for Vulcan and vicinity farms.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

MILTON F. EARP...
AGENT

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

The Cost of Insurance

Your insurance policy will be expensive or inexpensive, according to the returns it brings.

Canada Life policies are inexpensive because of the unusually high power of paying profits to policyholders.

To Get Canada Life Results
You Must Hold Canada Life Policies

The Canada Life Assurance Company

Flood & Whicher

VULCAN - - - AGENTS - - - ALBERTA

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRKCALDY.

All work promptly executed.
Plow Shares, \$2.25 for 12 inch, \$2.50 for 14 inch, \$2.75 for 16 inch, \$3.00 for 18 inch.

Mr. A. J. Flood is having a well drilled on his town property.

LADIES

DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.

Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block

MISS MABEL COLWELL

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY

CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN

Fence Posts

and

Wire Fencing

We are expecting a shipment of hog wire fencing in a day or two. Place your orders early.

SYLVESTER DRILLS

FORMALDEHYDE

HAY and CORN Shipments at Intervals

Vulcan Co-operative

COMPANY, LIMITED

THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

advertise the Vulcan Photographer, which means that his work is worthy of their attention.

Photographs, Post Cards, Local Views, and all the happenings on picture post cards

We Do Kodak Finishing

The VULCAN STUDIO

W. J. MORTON, PROP.

C. C. REBBE

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK SALESMAN
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to
C. B. SHIMP

Box 57, Vulcan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Ladies and Gent's Clothes
Cleaned Pressed and Repaired

PETER GILLESPIE,

Best Workmanship
Guaranteed

French Dry Cleaning
a Specialty

Suits Made to Measure

Opposite Depot Vulcan

A Great Reception

Mr. and Mrs. George Pettman had a great reception when they arrived at Vulcan on Tuesday morning last from Calgary where they were recently married.

A large gathering of George's friends, who from time to time have been the victims of his joking hailed the couple with rice as they alighted from the train. They were then escorted to the 'Big 6' which was tastefully decorated with art muslin and inscriptions. The powerful auto, however, had previously had the gear so arranged that it would not travel much over a walking pace, and in this the happy couple made their way up the main street with an escort of other autos.

The reception was riotous and full of fun, and enjoyed by Mr. and Mrs. Pettman as much as anyone else. The townspeople were glad to welcome them home and all join in wishing them the best of happiness and prosperity.

Use Rexall Orderlies for Chronic Constipation; they are gentle in action, mild and natural. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Ferrisdale School Report

APRIL

Senior Department:

Number on Roll, 35.

Average attendance, 30.43.

Percentage of Attendance, 86.96.

Perfect Attendance: Annie Smart, Edna Hutson, Willie McPherson, Laura Bailey, Vera Vanskiwer Mildred McPherson, Clara Bailey.

New Scholars: Adeline Cook, Grace Hudson.

Junior Department:

Number on Roll, 55.

Average Attendance, 47.06.

Percentage of Attendance, 85.45.

Perfect Attendance: Elizabeth Flood, Christie Allen, Martha Balstad, Everett Gardner, Francis Recor, Cora Gardner, Margaret Allan, William Kaiser, Bee Colerick, Adele Felker, Ava Colerick, Willie Butchart, Ida Ramor, Jack Trail, John Richardson, Charles Kaiser, Bertha Hutson, Victoria Johanson, Roy Johanson, Fred Vanskiwer, Clyde Clarke George McPherson, Bernice Henry, Willie Colerick, May Irving, Teddy Irving.

New Scholars: Jenny Cook, Cameron Richardson, Albert Colerick, Norma Vanskiwer, Hazel Carruthers, Albert Flood, Jewel Gardner.

In the Country

The past week has again been a busy one for the farmers and much work has been done in getting to the end of seeding. The remaining work to be done is oat seeding, although a lot of this has already been completed. Most of the land waiting for the seed is now stubble or spring ploughing, and in a short while that will be through.

The weather during the past week has been fine for the most part with winds at the beginning of the week. On Thursday evening a thunderstorm passed over the vicinity and though little or no rain fell in the Vulcan district there were heavy downpours to the south, west and north. The remaining days of the week remained cloudy with intermittent showers.

All round, the prospects are splendid and spring never opened better than the present one. Wheat is already beginning to show through the ground. Some grass, such as timothy will be sown in the district following successful growths last year.

The cutworm of which much has been said to the south of the province, where the authorities have had trouble in getting it in hand, has not been heard of in the Vulcan district, no farmers having made any reports of its presence in the fields.

A Popular Speaker

The Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League has secured the services of a noted temperance orator who has been engaged to visit the province of Alberta in the interests of the prohibition campaign. The Rev. R. J. Patterson, A.B., L.L.B., the Catch-My-Pal movement, one of Ireland's greatest temperance orators, is to spend the month of May lecturing in all parts of Alberta. He is already booked for several places and is being eagerly sought after by others. Hearing this speaker once, a man will never forget him nor the message he gives; an eloquent speaker of great power and force, and winsome personality.

The complete itinerary is being worked out for all parts of the province, and will be published at a later date.

I.O.O.F. Anniversary

The Oddfellows and Rebekahs of the district held the 96th anniversary of Oddfellows on Monday evening of last week in the Masonic Hall, Vulcan, when there was a large gathering of the members.

The first part of the evening was in the nature of a service of thanksgiving, conducted by the

Noble Grand, Bro. E. G. McPherson; the Vice Grand, Bro. Wm. Ritchie; and the Chaplain, Bro. Wm. Bowie.

Following this there was a small musical program consisting of pianoforte selections by Bros. W. Clark and R. Glover, violin solo by Bro. W. Clark, solo on the baritone by Bro. L. F. Dawson, and a recitation by Sister J. N. Johnston, all of which numbers were well given and received hearty applause. Junior Past Grand J. N. Johnston gave an address on the principals of Odd-fellowship.

The rest of the evening was given over to dancing and cards, which lasted until midnight, when the gathering dispersed. Supper was provided by the members of the Rebekah Lodge.

Institute Meeting

The Womens Institute will hold its monthly meeting on Thursday, May 6th, in the Masonic Hall, when there will be a splendid program, which is as follows:

Roll Call. Question Drawer. Subject, "Good and Great Women of Canada," by Miss Loftis. Labor saving devices, Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn.

The Institute meetings are growing in popularity, as the attendance is steadily on the increase. There is, however, room for new members, and ladies in the district who have not yet associated themselves with the work that the Institute is doing are given a hearty invitation to join. The larger a society of this description is the better, as it is undoubtedly doing much good work in the district.

No Meeting

A meeting of the ratepayers was called for Friday evening last in the Masonic Hall for the purpose of considering the question of enlarging the school, the attendance having outgrown the size of the building. Notwithstanding the advertisement of this meeting the sole attendance consisted of the trustees and the principal, Mr. Howes. However much one may regret this inattention to the business of the ratepayers, it is to be hoped that the lack of interest shown is not indicative of the school.

Another meeting is called for Friday evening, May 14th, in the Masonic Hall at 7:30, and it is anticipated that their will be something like an attendance to deal with the business.

Rural Mails

The metal mail boxes for the residents on the rural mail No. 1, which is to the south of Vulcan, arrived during the past week, and will be installed.

The route to the north of the Loma district, known as rural mail route No. 2 has also been authorized by the Postmaster General, the Vulcan post office receiving a letter to that effect during the past few days.

Vulcan will be the distributing office for this route, and residents along the route will have their mail addressed to them at Vulcan.

It is not known just when this mail route will come into operation, but instructions to inaugurate it are expected to arrive in the near future.

Smith vs. Johnson

A case of interest to the residents of the Kinnondale district was tried in Calgary on April 23rd before his honor Judge Carpenter, when judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, together with costs. The action was brought for recovery of damages for slander, it being alleged that the defendant slandered the plaintiff by accusing him of having stolen barley, which the defendant missed from his shack.

The counsel for the plaintiff was P. W. L. Clark, of Vulcan, the counsel for the defendant being J. L. Mavor, of the firm of Burns and Mavor, Bassano.

Local and General Items

Mrs. S. Oakland, of Brunetta, returned to Vulcan from Calgary on Thursday of last week.

Mr. George Ramor has recently purchased a Ford car from the local agent, Mr. W. F. Jennejohn.

Mr. R. L. Elves made an auto trip to Cayley on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. D. C. Jones returned from the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, on Friday morning last.

Mr. W. C. Brude, the service inspector for the telephones, was in town on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. Charles Clark and Mr. A. A. Ballachey, motored to Vulcan from High River on Sunday of last week.

Dr. Knowles has removed from his surgery on Atlantic office, and now occupies premises two doors from the post office.

Mr. Peter Terry has purchased an International motor car for use along the mail routes of which he is in charge.

Notwithstanding the by-law, horses are occasionally seen on the streets. The by-law should be enforced and the horses taken to the pound, or else why the by-law?

A severe thunderstorm travelled over the Vulcan district last Thursday night. Although a lot of rain must have fallen west and south of Vulcan, very little indeed fell east of Vulcan.

The tragedy of plowing in a high wind is nothing to carting 150 lbs. of gold from one place to another in order to get it weighed, the latter being the experience of one of our townsmen last week.

Hon. Duncan Marshall says that from Edmonton to the south of the province at least 75 per cent of the seeding was completed by the week end. Of the wheat sown 70 per cent was either on summer fallow or new breaking, with the balance on fall ploughed land.

Mr. T. B. Lebow is again on the sick list. Shortly after commencing work on Thursday morning of last week he was taken ill and was obliged to go home. He was taken to Calgary on the evening train, where he will undergo an operation for appendicitis.

The pulpit of the Presbyterian Church was occupied by Mr. Charles Clark, of Loma, at the morning and evening services on Sunday. The Rev. D. K. Allan being out on Mr. Clark's field dispensing communion.

The H. W. Reeves store looks considerably better for the alterations. The centre partition between the grocery and dry-goods departments has been taken away, and a new lighting system installed. The store now presents as bright an appearance as any in the district.

Mr. R. E. Dodds made his getaway during the early hours of Sunday, April 24th, headed for Calgary, where he joined the fast growing band of beneficiaries on the following Wednesday. Robert, being married at last, will save a number of people the worry of speculating as to when it was going to happen.

Mr. R. E. Dodd's and bride arrived in Vulcan on Thursday midnight, motoring down from Calgary, presumably choosing the hour they did in order to miss any reception similar to that accorded to the other newly married couple earlier in the week.

The committee appointed to assist the new fire chief, Mr. Torgeson, in his duties, have held their first meeting. Mr. Torgeson was elected chairman. The committee have many suggestions to offer to the council when they next meet, and they trust that there will be a hearty response to their call for a good brigade and regular practices.

WHEN LONG BREATHS HURT YOUR SIDE RUB SORENESS AWAY WITH "NERVILINE"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know

that Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ill and suffering. A large bottle will make the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles and enlarged joints.

Get the large family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere or direct from the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Mixed Farming

The All-Round Farmer Meets With More Success Than the Strictly Grain Producer

Why can't every Champaign county farmer raise and feed hogs and more live stock? says the Banker-Farmer. Statistics show that the live stock farms are the most profitable and fertile.

Until a decade ago this county was a great stock raising county, before it went grain crop mad, and when stock prices were not half as good as now.

The farmer-stockman, raising and feeding stock, fattens his farm and his bank balance, gets two prices for his crops, keeps for himself the profits of the grain speculation and the railroad and increases the demand for and the price of grain and becomes a bigger, broader and richer man by being an "all round farmer."

Live stock prices are very high, will long remain so, war or no war, and hog cholera can be prevented.

This bank is working to build up this county as well as the bank—that's why it uses most of its advertising space to talk about "Hogs" and public welfare.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Billion Wheat Deficit

Canada Should Increase Her Productions as Much as Possible

According to reliable statistics there are tied up at the present time about two billion bushels of wheat, the production of the countries at war. This is in the vicinity of half the world's total production of wheat. A recognized authority argues that granting that the warring nations produce a one-half crop in the coming year, a deficit of one billion bushels will still be shown. The three countries upon which the filling of this deficit of one billion bushels will rest are Canada, the United States and Argentina. The combined output of these three countries is only 1,249,000,000; their exportable surplus would, of course, be much less, so it can easily be seen that this question is not one to be easily solved, and it behooves Canada to increase her production as much as she possibly can, for when the war is over and trade begins to re-establish itself and the nations undergo a process of rehabilitation, the demand for all breadstuffs must be enormous.

"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister, in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preaching on the subject of resignation for two years, and ye haven't resigned yet."

With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveller inquired of the tramcar conductor, "Can you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my tramcar."

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and certainly would have been in grave or in an asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

W. N. U. 1048

Products of West Worth Millions

Grain Crops of Last Year Alone Were Valued at \$57,000,000

Information gathered from dependable sources shows that the value last year of the principal farm products of the Prairie Provinces of the Dominion totalled \$260,120,000. This was made up as follows: Grain crops (exclusive of feed and seed), \$157,822,000; potatoes, \$6,826,000; horticulture and garden, \$3,470,000; horses, sold and natural increase, \$6,380,000; cattle, swine and sheep sold, \$25,626,000; wool clip, \$205,000; dairy products, \$15,000,000; poultry, \$6,195,000; corn wood, poles, etc., \$3,750,000.

Practically every district reports the present condition as to moisture, as being either "never better" or "never so good," and branch bank managers seem to be unanimous in the opinion that profiting by the lesson of the past two seasons, most farmers have done better work than heretofore in the preparation of their land for seeding.

It therefore follows, that if the west harvests even an average crop next season, the total yield would reach figures, the mention of which would have the appearance of exaggeration.

Great efforts are being made throughout the provinces for the rapid increase in production and in this connection the provincial departments of agriculture and the chartered banks which have co-operated to a certain extent, will shortly mail out to farmers one hundred thousand circulars, urging the adoption of methods of tillage conducive to conservation of moisture in the land, and otherwise calculate to ensure profitable crops. This effort marks a new departure in the history of Western Canadian banking. The bankers state that it is not a matter of sentiment, but purely of business.

They hold that it is in the interest of every one to aid towards the safe production of profitable crops. Contrary to the anticipations of many, the farmers appear to be thoroughly interested in all authoritative information likely to aid their success. Only the disgruntled few characterize such assistance as an impertinence; but their expression of this opinion brings no echo of endorsement.

The banks throughout the west have also arranged to donate to a limited number of farmers in districts where stock raising prevails, selected seed for one acre of fodder corn in the first place, it is a demonstrated fact that in the more humid sections of the west, the rotation of corn with grain largely dispenses with the need of summer fallowing. Further, corn being a cultivated or hoed crop, results in the cleaning up of the land.

In addition, it is contended that the successful production of fodder corn in any district greatly stimulates stockraising, and that in nearly every section of the Prairie Provinces the crop in question can be raised to exceptional advantage. The above effort is taken as simply one more indication of the now prevailing opinion that proper farming is everybody's business in this purely agricultural West solely depends.—Journal of Commerce.

A Remedy For Bilious Headache.—To those subject to bilious headache, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as the way to speedy relief. Taken according to directions, they will subdue irregularities of the stomach and so act upon the nerves and blood vessels that the pains in the head will cease. There are few who are not at sometime subject to biliousness and familiar with its attendant evils. Yet none need suffer with these pills at hand.

New Yorkers Old at Forty

The Business Pace Has Proved Too Hard and Fast in That Section of the World

New York men are old at 40. When the blood of youth should be coursing through the veins, are active as kids of 15, they are aged; their bones are brittle, the blood is sluggish and meanders through arteries hardened and inelastic.

That is the verdict of the New York physician who has examined more men, perhaps, than any other medic in the city. He is Dr. Louis R. Welz-miller, physical director of the West Y.M.C.A.

"Forty years will be the old age mark for business men if there does not come a chance in urban living," said Dr. Welz-miller. "More than 2,000 men have been given physical examinations in this association in the last year. Many of them were men of 40—and some less—and they had all the symptoms of old age and senile breakdowns."

"All brain and no body makes a poorly balanced and short lived man. Yet this is the type that New York is developing. It is a condition peculiar to the hustling type of business man."

"Tuberculosis, because of the campaign waged against it, has been on the decrease, while diseases of the heart, arteries, kidneys—diseases which belong properly only to old age—have been on the upgrade until there are more who die from the latter than from tuberculosis. Play is the solution of the problem. New York business men must learn how to drop work and relax. Life is too tense, and we let this tense condition hold on too long."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Great Britain has been paying out an average of a thousand million dollars a year for foodstuffs, excluding tea, coffee, and cocoa, and all beverages. Noteworthy importations in 1913 were two million dollars' worth of potatoes and a million dollars' worth of eggs from Germany and nearly two million dollars' worth of hen fruit from Austria-Hungary. Another notable importation in the first six months of last year was fifteen hundred thousand dollars' worth of fruit from Turkey.

It is stated that it is now impossible to get a Turkish bath in London. Or an Irish stew in Berlin, we suppose.—Detroit Free Press.

Illustration Farms

Much Interest is Shown and Good Results Follow

In his report on the inspection of the Illustration Farms conducted by the Commission of Conservation, the agriculturist of commission at the annual meeting said:

"This work has been intensely interesting, and the manner in which the farmers have undertaken and so successfully carried on the work outlined is indeed gratifying. Another feature which must not be overlooked has been the interest aroused among the young people in the great possibilities of the old home farm when scientific and up-to-date methods are adopted. On one of the Illustration Farms, among the French-speaking farmers of Quebec, the farmer and his six grown-up sons would drop all work to accompany the instructor each time he visited the farm, all joining in the discussions and asking questions relating to the farm operations. This farmer himself stated that, since following the advice of the commission's instructors, he had the first successful crop of clover and of corn he had ever grown on his farm. This was in 1914."

What Mothers Say of Baby's Own Tablets

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results. Concerning them Mrs. R. L. Wright, Pennabill, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three babies and think so much of them that I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Cultivation of Corn

Test in the Different Provinces to Secure the Most Suitable Varieties

The Agricultural Gazette for February is full of important matter relating to the cultivation of corn. "By the aid of science," the Gazette says, "great progress has been made in extending and improving the corn crop in Canada." In thirty years the yield has increased from a little over nine million bushels to nearly seventeen million. In 1893 the yield of fodder corn was 1,019,524 tons. Twenty years later, or in 1913, it was 2,616,300 tons. Increase and improvement were noticeable in almost every province. Relative to the argument sometimes advanced that Canada is situated too far north for the production of corn, Professor N. O. Holte, the Dominion Agronomist, says that while there are districts in Canada where Indian corn could and should be grown to the greatest advantage, there are also thousands of square miles where profitable growing would be very difficult. After stating that the quality of the ensilage produced by a certain variety of corn would be the factor which would guide the farmer in his choice of seed, the professor says that the experience gained by the experimental farms demonstrates the wisdom of increasing the acreage of early varieties rather than of depending on large yielding late sorts for the desired tonnage.

The magazine notes that of recent years the Seed Branch of the Department has given special attention to the corn crop, particularly to that grown for ensilage. All experiments and research indicate that the great need of ensilage growers is a supply of seed corn of strong vitality and of a variety and strain suited to the conditions under which it is to be grown. Reports are given of tests in the different provinces from which it is gathered that for Ontario the following seven varieties are best fitted: Dents—Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Whitecap Yellow Dent, Bailey, Platts—Longfellow, Compton's Early, Salzer's North Dakota.

As for sweet corn, Deputy Minister Roadhouse states that the Golden Bantam has proved the best variety and Stowell's Evergreen the best late variety.

Manitoba is not much given to corn growing, but the fodder favorites are the Longfellow, Northwestern Dent and North Dakota Plint. Of the husking varieties the choices are Native or Squaw Corn, Gehu Yellow Plint, Free Press and Quebec or Canada Yellow, the last mentioned being a little later than the others. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the varieties favored are about the same as in Manitoba. In British Columbia the progress in corn growing has been marked, Minnesota No. 13, Northwestern Dent and Quebec No. 28 having so far given the best results. In New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces generally New Brunswick Yellow, Canada Yellow and Squaw Corn have proved the most valuable varieties.

A Prime Dressing For Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

Housing and Roads

Two hundred years hence the great housing and town planning movement, now at its meridian, which has for its objects the planning out with wide roads and open spaces of the land lying round cities and towns and the erection of houses for rich and poor which shall be hygienically constructed and provided with an abundance of unfettered ground space, will be compared in importance and consequences with the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Free Ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.



For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Rotzootie, Scabbing Fever, and Catarrhal Fever. Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how far advanced at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Put this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist who will get it for you. Free Booklet: "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALM DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists and Bacteriologists. GOSHEN, IND. U.S.A.



WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE

Should You Die Suddenly?

Keep the Roof over the Children's Head by a Policy in

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

1915 KEETON



MADE IN CANADA

THE BIGGEST MOTOR CAR BUY of the year. A combination of price, construction and equipment that has never before been brought together in one car.

KEETON cars are built to give day in and day out service. Only the best materials can give you this service. Keeton construction is of recognized quality. But don't take our word for it, make us prove it.

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5 Passenger Touring.
2 Passenger Roadster.

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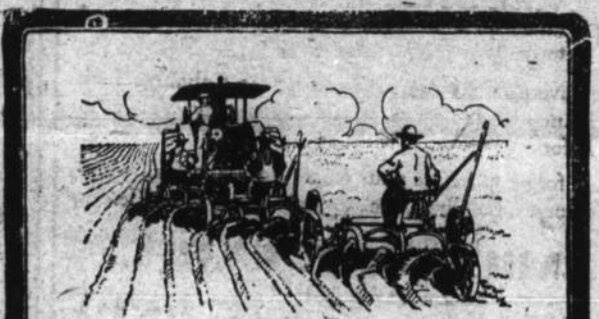
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AGENTS WANTED, EVERY PART OF CANADA

Keeton Motors, Limited, Manufacturers

BRANTFORD,

CANADA



QUALITY LUBRICANTS for FARM MACHINES

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

is adapted to all internal combustion engines, both gasoline and kerosene burning. It retains its body at high working temperatures and is always uniform in quality. Known to farmers throughout the Northwest for years as an absolutely reliable product. An excellent oil for tractors.

Prairie Harvester Oil. A general utility oil for farm machinery.

Capitol Cylinder Oil. Manufactured expressly for steam tractor and stationary steam engine lubrication.

Thresher Hard Oil. A high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.

Eldorado Castor Oil. A heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.

Arctic Cup Grease, made in seven grades to meet varying conditions.

Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made In

Canada

RENNIE'S FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS

Sold by leading merchants.

Catalogues FREE.

W. M. RENNIE CO. LIMITED

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver

Hogs and Alfalfa

A reader wants to know how to feed alfalfa hay to hogs. Just let them eat it in their own way from a rack. There are many people who cannot seem to understand that the hog will eat grass and hay—just like a cow or horse—if you only give him a chance, says American Agriculturist.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

Elves Bros

The Store of Good Service

are showing the largest and best assorted stock of

MEN'S WEAR

and at prices that are comparable with any others, in or out of a Mail Order Catalogue. The goods are here, you can call and inspect. Glad to show you the goods.

WORK SHIRTS		
Men's Navy Blue, double stitched, special		\$1.00
Men's Navy Blue, detachable collar, a dressy shirt built for the field		\$1.35
Heavy Khaki Shirts, "Loose Fit", excellent value		\$1.35
The notable "Hickory" Shirt, guaranteed for twelve months hard wear, per pair		\$4.50

MEN'S SOCKS	HATS	PANTS
Grey Wool, soft on the feet, at 20c. pair.	Grey Columbia Felt hats for the field,	Peabody's Overalls and Jackets.
Grey Wool, special value at 25c. per pair		\$2.25
Cashmere, all colors, 3 pairs for \$1.00.	Cadvas Hats "Green Rim"	Arm and Hammer Brand Odd Pants
Cotton Socks, blue and grey, 2 for 25c.	Straw and Chip Hats, 25c. and up.	Guaranteed Corduroy Pants
		\$3.40

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Men's and Boy's Ready-Made Clothing is a specialty with us. Our stock is most complete, and prices are right.

Agency Consumers Tailoring Co., Made-to-Measure Clothing.

VULCAN - ALBERTA

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

NOTICE

FERRODALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1902

VULCAN

A Ratepayers Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, April 30th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the enlarging of the school.

A. J. FLOOD, Secretary-Treasurer.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders invited for the painting of the Willard School House, No. 2176, also the outbuildings, the board of trustees to furnish all materials. The Board reserve the right to accept or reject any tender.

For information write to C. S. Hough-telin, secretary-treasurer, Willard School District No. 2176, Queenstown, Alberta.

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!!!

I am writing hail insurance as formerly, and I have a number of first class companies which you can select from.

I can write your insurance in the strongest company on the continent, or I can give you insurance at cheaper rates—Whichever you desire.

Anyway don't listen to blarney, but call and see me. I can save you money.

Alex. M. TRAIL

Imperial Hotel

Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.

Excellent Table.

Every Attention Given.

A. MUTZ, Proprietor

Jack Tompson

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

FLOOD & WHICHER

Insurance Agents

Vulcan, Alta.

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

WAR AND GERMAN TRADE

Sir George Paish, the eminent financial authority, who has been assisting the British government at the treasury, has recently expressed himself regarding the economic pressure of the war in Germany. In his opinion the war will not be continued for long if the business section of the German Empire can bring sufficient pressure to bear on the military authorities.

Formerly, the question of Germany's preparedness for a state of siege by the Allies was limited more or less to the consideration of her ability to feed her people and the army, and strong as this side of the question is, there is also a sensible element in what business pressure may be able to accomplish.

German trade is at present at a standstill. Her inability to use the highways of the seas has cut off the foreign trade, and this in turn has had a marked effect on her internal trade as well as the money market. In contrast to this the Allies are able to continue their overseas business as in times of peace, so that while Germany is losing trade and consequently money which is essential for the carrying on of the war, her enemies are doing their trade and keeping the connections with the other parts of the world. No one is better able to gauge the effect of the war than the business men of Germany themselves, and they are already alive to the setbacks that the war has given them. Moreover they are bound to realize that the longer the war lasts the worse it will be for them. The longer the war lasts the greater will be the loss of the Allies and therefore the more onerous must be the terms of peace that they will impose on Germany.

SILENT WARFARE

The progress of time has its effect on war no less than on other fields of human activity. Humanity has proceeded through the period when warfare meant hand to hand encounters with cold steel, and from there the discovery of gunpowder left it on to newer and more drastic methods. Since then the inventive genius has given the world many new and terrible explosives designed for the destruction of man, and the opening stages of the present war has shown these in active demonstration. The thundering of the big guns and the rattle of the musketry, the blowing up of trenches and the throwing of grenades and bombs raised an inferno of which the world had never seen the like before.

To all this an anti-climax seems to be added. In answer to the booming and the shell man, has added yet another terror, a silent terror, the poison of asphyxiating gas. Hague conventions seem powerless in their binding force to place any restriction on the warfare of man once it has started and it is because of this that one is led to wonder where this thing of silent war will end.

Once consideration is given to it the vast field of possibility opened up to this method is greater than any other. Why stop at poisonous gasses? The field of pathology is still an unexplored region for the nation that would put itself in the front by exterminating the rest of humanity. Once we permit the horrors of disease spreading to figure as a legitimate means of warfare the end is in sight for nations for nations would not then be able to escape from their own scourge.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

The certain death to all institutions and movements is for those concerned to sit still. Nothing more is required, for no matter how much enthusiasm and work may be given to a movement, just let the workers sit down and drop out and the cause is as good as dead.

Are we going to see the same process applied to the Prohibition campaign in this province, or are we going to see the thing carried to a sure and a successful issue? The only thing that is going to damage the Prohibition campaign today is disinterestedness, and if that takes place there is little use

in fighting. It has been said that if the prohibition forces do not carry Alberta in July it will be because of the temperance forces themselves, and this we can well believe. The average temperance man, to whom the drink traffic means nothing personally is not showing the necessary interest in the affair. He is of the opinion that the campaign can get along without his aid. Nothing of the sort. The fight is going to be a hard one, and every man, woman and child has got to get out and work for the end he most desires. The opposition are going to strain every nerve to preserve themselves in the position they are to-day, and it is pretty certain they cannot be moved by a "don't care" policy. If the cause is worth fighting for at all, it is worth giving every ounce of brain and energy to, and everyone who wants to see the Province go dry must understand that it is their duty to get out and do all they can to further that end.

Annihilate the Cutworms

The average farmer in the district has a great fear of the cutworm and now that the arrival of that pest is an assured thing it is up to every farmer to keep a close look out or their crops will be destroyed. The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa and Edmonton, have had their officials in the province studying the situation, and they are prepared to assist the farmer in the campaign against the cutworm. There is no doubt that unless a strenuous action is taken many acres of crops will be devastated and farmers should realize that fact right now.

Mr. Stevens, principal of the Claresholm School of Agriculture, says the farmer must trench their land and apply treatment as outlined in the last paragraph of this article. It is foolish to take chances. The cutworm is here and it is a menace that must be immediately controlled.

Mr. Woodbridge, Secretary of the U. F. A., says that while there is generally more or less damage done by the worms every year in the light sandy soil of southern Alberta, it would appear that this year they are considerably earlier than usual. Whether this means that more damage, or less, will be done is somewhat difficult to say.

"The average life of the worm is from a month to six weeks and it is possible that if they have their term of existence now instead of later in the season, the crop will have a better opportunity to recover from their depredations."

Asked to the best means of fighting the invaders. Mr. Woodbridge expressed the opinion that the best way was to plow a furrow around the point where the first work of the worm is noticed, and towards evening plant in the furrow a mixture of bran and Paris green, which does the worms to death in short order. The operation should be repeated, wherever necessary, and care should be taken to include the whole area on which the worms exist.

Mr. Woodbridge stated that the question of how best to deal with the plague was already being taken up by the experimental farms, but so far as he knew the method here outlined has proven the most effective. Investigations as to the possibility of sterilizing the eggs, which are laid by the ordinary moth, by means of chemicals after the field is disced, are being tried and may prove successful. Some authorities believe that fall wheat is a good breeding place for the worms, as the moths inevitably lay their eggs in thick clumps of grass or weeds or other plants.

The best recipe for this purpose, according to Mr. Woodbridge, is as follows: Moistened 50 pounds of bran in two gallons of water, in which a half pound of sugar or molasses has been dissolved. When sufficiently moistened—it must not be a mash—thoroughly mix with this a half pound of Paris green. Apply in the cool of the evening in the plowed furrow. The worms, who work mostly at night, will appreciate this little treat and partake of it freely, with the desired result. Mr. Woodbridge says that this recipe has been recommended by the Dominion department of agriculture.

If the Prohibition movement is going to do all the harm to the province that some people say it is why do the States persist in getting rid of the liquor in some part or another every year.

When you are told that an hotel cannot run the dining room without the bar it shows one of two things, either there is no truth in the statement or the man who drinks is paying for the other man's dinner. Which is it?

"Hartt" Shoes at \$4.95,—at Spooner's.

FOR SALE

HATCHING EGGS—White Wyandotte and Single Comb White Leghorns eggs for setting. \$1.50 for 15. Wm. A. Schenck, Vulcan, Alberta. a274

EGGS—Buff Orpington eggs for setting. \$1 for a setting of 15. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. a274

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. \$10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta. a274

CREAM SEPARATOR—"Magnet" Cream Separator, good as new, cost \$100, for good democrat, stock, or will sell for cash. C. J. Northcott, Lake McGregor, Alberta. a144

WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S. W. 36 16-22. J. B. Munsen, Reid Hill, Alberta. A284

HORSE COLT—\$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta. a274

HORSES—1 light grey horse, 10 years old; 1 iron grey mare, 4 years old; 1 dark bay mare, coming 2 years old; 1 bay colt, coming 2 years old, all branded on right shoulder.

1 bay saddle mare, 8 years old, branded on left hip, a little white on left hind foot, and white star on forehead. \$10 reward will be paid for the first two, and \$5 for the latter three. Gus L. Johanson, Vulcan, Alberta. A214

STUD COLT—From S. E. 23-16 24, a black stud colt, coming 2 years old, white star on forehead, 2 or 3 white feet, no brand, light build. Reward for information. George L. Ecker, Vulcan, Alberta. A284

HORSE—One sorrel horse, aged. Ringbones on front feet. Both hind feet white, sorrel mane and tail, branded on left shoulder and thigh. \$5 for information. L. C. Jackson, Lomond, Alberta. A284

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elvas, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elvas, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 71, A. F. & A. M.

G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.

H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT

WRITE THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

CLARENCE DAVIS

AUCTIONEER

Sales Made of Anything, Anywhere, Live Stock and Farm Sales Especially.

For dates and particulars apply to A. Mitchell & Co., Vulcan. Write wire or phone me at Champion Alta. Phone No. R204.

P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

8K. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

DENTISTRY

C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

VULCAN ALBERTA

A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

B. G. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	144
" No. 2	141
" No. 3	138
" No. 4	135
" No. 5	132
" No. 6	129
" Feed	117
Rejected No. 1	132
" No. 2	129
" No. 3	126
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	56
" Extra No. 1 Feed	51
" No. 1 Feed	49
" No. 2 Feed	44
Barley, No. 3	62
" No. 4	62
Feed	58
Flax No. 1, N. W.	150
" No. 2 C. W.	147
" No. 3 C. W.	130
Rye	80
Eggs	17
Butter	25
Spring Chicken	10
Fowls	10
Cattle, live	54
Cows	5
Hogs	6 1/2
Dressed Hogs	8 1/2
Ducks	07
Turkeys	14
Geese	13
Potatoes	75

MONEY TO LOAN


ON GOOD IMPROVED FARMS

INSURE YOUR CROPS WITH US

FARMS FOR SALE

ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES



Men

of sedentary habits take

Rexall Orderlies

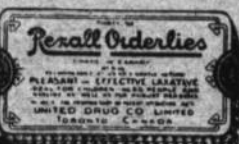
CAUSES OF CONSTIPATION
—Lack of exercise, irregular hours and diet, nervous strain, all tend to produce constipation with its train of evils—indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness, and many ills even more serious.

TO RELIEVE CONSTIPATION—One tablet crushed in the mouth (they are pleasant to the taste) and swallowed on retiring is usually sufficient. Where a pronounced action is desired, let this be followed by one on rising. If the cause is obstinate, however, take two tablets at night.

Rexall Orderlies are made in Canada and sold in metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c each, at Rexall Stores everywhere. Get a Box Today on the Money-back Basis from

D. C. JONES, DRUGGIST, VULCAN

The gentle but sure laxative





At the Hotel

The following visitors were registered at the Hotel during the past week:

J. Campbell, J. B. Lee, Allan Ter Bush, L. E. Paulin, F. Haney, A. R. Moorhouse, J. Trait Hunter, L. P. Peacock, E. Aked, C. R. Hind, C. A. Johnston, W. E. Bruce, J. Jenkins, Harry J. Pyle, Andy Veitch, W. N. McRoberts, L. J. Guilfoyle, J. D. Yates, Jr., H. F. McKenzie, N. A. Ganz, W. L. Cooper, A. Silverthorn, O. O. Davis, Mrs. A. C. Conklin, Calgary. C. J. Ingram, J. B. Owens, J. H. Law, H. H. Reed, W. A. Lloyd, H. Mayer, J. V. Cook, A. M. Marshall, W. Werley, Lethbridge, M. W. Taylor, J. Semple, W. A. Moore, W. D. Strand, Winnipeg. John Graham, Carberry, Man.; C. J. O'Connell, Toronto, Geo. McLelland, Paisley, Ont.; H. J. Scott, Grassy Lake; E. L. Henderson, Edmonton; E. C. Fisher, A. K. Lannerman, Jaffry, B.C., C. V. Vassau, St. Paul, Minn.; J. S. Sanson, Nanton; George Hoadley, M. L. A., W. Thomas, Okotoks; James McNaughton, M. L. A., M. A. Vanhorn, Carmangay; J. P. Hanson, O. J. Amundsen, C. J. Amundsen, Claresholm; J. S. Hunt, D. McMillan, A. L. Dollar, High River; J. S. Davie, Crossfield; Ben Dan, Miss M. Simons, Reid Hill, P. M. Nevins, Chas. Fitzpatrick, Lawndale; C. R. Mason, W. A. McNay, C. Fanning, Ensign; Miss S. Donily, T. J. Armstrong, H. Clarby, Lomond; A. C. Paddock, Regina; A. E. Macklin, Aetna, Ont.

Clearance

we are offering the
world famed
CANADA PAINT
in tins of all sizes at
per \$2.40 gallon

As Good a Paint as is Made

Lindsay Hardware Co.

The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewfe, : : Representative

QUAKER : BRAND

We Are Still Selling The Best Flour at The Same Old Price, \$4.25. None Better.

SHORTS : BRAN : AND : CEREALS

We Pay Cash For Eggs

VULCAN : MEAT : MARKET

G. L. JOHANSON PROPRIETOR

To Probe Oil Companies

With a sheaf of complaints in his possession an official of the attorney-general's department has arrived in Calgary to investigate oil companies, and it is stated that sensational proceedings are likely to follow his activities. The Sifton Government has been besieged with petitions from persons who have bought oil stock, but who have got no return for their money in the shape of development or holdings and who can get no satisfaction from the officials of the companies involved. In some cases neither these officials nor the companies offices can be located.

It is estimated that about at least two million dollars was taken out of the local banks last summer and exchanged for oil stock; and it is further estimated that half of this amount has yet to be accounted for.

The investigator is Mr. Vail, who is busy on the work and is being furnished with further evidence. Upon the nature of his report to the government will depend the action that will be taken, but one forecast that is generally accepted is that criminal prosecutions as well as civil actions will be instituted, the former by the authorities, the latter by individuals.

In the meantime it is understood that some of the companies that have been ignoring the law are taking steps to get under cover by securing offices, preparing statements and other devices.—News Telegram.

The Future of Germany

The Courier Journal hates no land and no people. It loves no land except its own. It is a Republican, a Democrat, an American. It started out under the shibboleth, "To hell with the Hapsburg and the Hohenzollern," and as to both "to hell" it is and shall be to the end! When all is over—when the kingdoms and principalities and duchies constituting the German empire have been relegated back to their original sovereignties—when the general staff is made, with its life, to answer for its awful responsibility, and Krupp's works have been razed to the ground—then the German people will have a chance, and absolutism, the Kaiser's mailed fist, aristocratic and despotic military rule, and all other manifestations of the gospel of force will have fewer followers than during the last ten months of blind passion, not to say of treason to their oaths of allegiance, among our foolish, short sighted neighbors of the German-American colony. Then there will be a return to the simple faith of the fathers that government is a necessary evil, but that civil and personal liberty is above all price.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. James J. McNaughton, of Carmangay, and Mr. Fisher, were in town on Thursday last. They visited the country to the east of town in regard to the installation of telephones.

A large draft of reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary force has been safely landed in France. The reinforcements were probably drawn from the base established at Shorncliffe, when between 3,000 and 4,000 men arrived there nearly two months ago from Canada.

New C.P.R. Book

We have just received a new booklet issued by the Department of Natural Resources of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary, Alberta, describing the resources and advantages of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and setting forth the terms on which the Company's lands are offered to actual home-makers in these provinces. The folder contains a vast amount of useful information, such as the averages of all leading grain crops in the three provinces for a period of years, the average prices for the last five years, the elevator, flour mill and oatmeal mill capacity, statements of temperatures and precipitation, live stock tables, general information covering such points as customs, quarantine, and transportation regulations, public worship, school systems, agricultural education, railway facilities, public roads, system of taxation, voting regulations, rural telephones, water supply, system of land survey, cost of implements, building material, harness, furniture, dry goods and clothing, meat and groceries, and the capital necessary for a settler to make a proper start. The booklet is illustrated with 40 photographs of farm scenes in Western Canada, and included in it are maps in two colors of Alberta and Saskatchewan. All persons interested in opportunities afforded to home-makers in Western Canada should make a study of this folder, which may be had free of charge by addressing the Publicity Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Calgary, Alberta.

Praises Canadian Troops

The brilliant work that the Canadian troops have recently performed on the fighting line have called forth the most unstinted praise from all over the Empire. Sir John French, commander of British forces, has recently replied, through the war office to Sir Robert Borden's congratulations to the Canadian troops and commanders. Sir John says:

"I thank you heartily for your for your telegram which I have communicated to the Canadian troops. No word of mine can express the admiration I feel for their gallant conduct. Canada has indeed reason to be proud of her sons, and their devoted bravery has done more than anything else could have done to weld together the British Empire."

Mr. George Hoadley, of Okotoks was in town on Wednesday last and paid a visit to his ranch.

Hard Hit by War Tax

The war tax has struck the druggist harder than any other class of business, and it is not to be wondered at that they are strongly objecting to the tax. At first it was thought that the rich patent medicine manufacturer would pay the tax, but not so. That wily individual is not taxed at all, for the tax is only collected when the druggist sells the patent medicine. Thus the war tax is either paid by the purchaser or by the druggist and in both cases neither can afford to pay it. The imposition of this tax as it stands is wrong. The tax should be levied on the manufacturer who is quite able to pay for same.

To The Young Frenchmen

The French Consul of Calgary is inviting the Young Frenchmen born in 1897 (Class 1917) and the ones belonging to the former classes, to let him know their names and addresses as soon as possible.

Do It Now

While it is not known to what extent the cutworm is operating in this locality, yet the fact is known that they are here and that they are a menace to the crops. The cutworm must be exterminated, and every farmer should follow

without delay the advice given by officials who have given the matter great study. Whether the worm is on your farm or not, as long as it is in your vicinity, it is urgent that you should immediately plough trenches around your fields of grain and place your bait in the trenches. Read article elsewhere in this paper giving the deadly receipt that destroys the cutworm.

Miss M. Colwell has returned to Vulcan from Nanton after a visit of a week.

Mr. G. P. Rowe, of Reid Hill, has recently purchased a "Ford" car from Mr. W. F. Jennejohn, the Vulcan agent.

Messrs. Todd Bros. are moving their cattle from their Vulcan ranch to their ranch up at Rose bud in the Ree Deer country.

The anti-prohibition forces are organizing their ranks for the election in July next, one of their representatives having visited the Lake McGregor district during the past few days.

Local shareholders will be interested to hear that the North Western Pacific well No. 2 is getting along under very favorable conditions. A ten inch hole been drilled to a depth of about 2585 feet. During the past few days showings of oil have been encountered, and the well should be brought in at almost any time now. The directors are exceedingly hopeful of this well being one of the best on the Alberta fields.

Marquis Municipality

will receive applications for the positions of two weed inspectors. Applications will be opened and read on May 1. Salary \$75 per month, inspectors to furnish their own requirements.

R. E. HOUSE,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Eastway, Alberta.

BAILIFF'S SALE

On Monday, the 10th day of May A.D. 1915, there will be sold by Public Auction, at or near the Grange Hotel, in the town of Carmangay in the Province of Alberta, seven head of cattle, described as follows:

- 2 Hereford Cows, with calves at foot,
- 1 Red Cow
- 1 Hereford Bull
- 1 Red Yearling Cow

All branded L.B. on left hip, except the calves; under warrant addressed to me and authorizing me in that behalf.

DATED at Carmangay, Alberta, this 28th day of April A.D. 1915.

A. N. MCINTYRE,
Bailiff.

The man that has a Made-in-Canada salary should have Made-in-Canada tastes.

...NOTICE...

FERRORDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1902

VULCAN

A Ratepayers Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, May 14th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the enlarging of the school.

A. J. FLOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

\$100.00 REWARD

I will pay \$100 to anyone who will give information that will convict the party or parties who willfully mutilated a valuable mare belonging to me, while running on the range north of Vulcan. Edward M. Carruthers, Vulcan.

May 5x4

Lord Kitchener, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that it was indisputably true that British prisoners had been insulted, maltreated and shot down in cold blood by their German captors. And yet in the face of all this, Britain continues to treat German prisoners with consideration and mercy.

German newspapers defend the use of asphyxiating bombs. It is their only hope of winning the war and therefore the end justifies the means.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"What do you propose to do?" she asked.

"A question you will pardon me for not answering," said Tchigorsky. "You have made your move and I have made mine. Whether I am going to do the thing, or whether I have done so, remains to be seen. Whether you dare risk my death now is a matter for you to decide. Check to your king."

Again the Princess smiled. She looked searchingly into Tchigorsky's face, as if she would find there the very soul. But she saw nothing there but the dull eyes of a man who keeps his feelings behind a mask. Then, with a flit of her fan and a more or less mocking curtsy, she turned to go.

"You are a fine antagonist," she said; "but I do not admit yet that you are check to my king. I shall find a way Good-night!"

She turned and plunged into the glittering crowd, and was seen no more. A strange fit of trembling came over Ravenspur as Tchigorsky led him out.

"That woman stifles me," he said. "If she had only guessed who had been seated so near to her! Tchigorsky, you played your cards well."

Tchigorsky smiled.

"I was glad of that opportunity," he said. "She meant to have me murdered; but she will hesitate for a time. We have one great advantage—we know what we have to face; and she does not. The men are on the board, the cards are on the table. It is you and I against Princess Zara and the two priests of the temple of Lassa. And we play for the lives of a good and innocent family."

"We do," Ralph said grimly. "But why—why does this fascinating Asiatic come all those miles to destroy one by one a race that she can scarcely have heard of? Why, does she do it, Tchigorsky?"

"You have not guessed who the Princess is, then?"

Tchigorsky bent down and whispered three words in Ralph's ear. And not until Brant street was reached had Ralph come back from his amazement to the land of speech.

CHAPTER IX.

April 14

The terror never lifted now from the old house. There were days and weeks when nothing happened, but the garrison did not permit itself to believe that the unseen enemy had abandoned the unequal contest.

The old people were prepared for the end which they believed to be inevitable. A settled melancholy was upon them, and it was only when they were together that anything like a sense of security prevailed. For the moment they were safe—there was always safety in numbers.

But when they parted for the night they parted as comrades on the eve of a bloody battle. They might meet again, but the chances were strong against it. For themselves they cared nothing; for the younger people, everything.

It was fortunate that the fine constitutions and strong nerves of Geoffrey and Vera and Marion kept them going. A really imaginative man or woman would have been driven mad by the awful suspense. But Geoffrey

was bright and sunny; he always felt that the truth would come to light some day. And his buoyant, sanguine nature reacted on the others.

Nearly a month had elapsed since the weird attempt on the life of Rupert Ravenspur; four weeks since Geoffrey's strange experience on the cliffs; and nothing had happened. The family had elapsed once more into their ordinary mode of living; blind Ralph was back again, feeling his way about the castle as usual, silent, moody, in the habit of gliding in upon people as a snake comes through the grass.

Ralph came in to breakfast, creeping to his chair without touching anything, dropping into it as if he had fallen from the clouds. Marion, next to him, shuddered. They were quite good friends, these two, but Marion was slightly afraid of her uncle. His secret ways repelled her; he had a way of talking with his sightless eyes upturned; he seemed to understand the unspoken thoughts of others.

"What is the matter?" he asked. Marion laughed. None of the others had come down yet.

"What should be the matter?" she replied.

"Well, you shuddered. You should be sorry for me, my dear. Some of these days I mean to tell you the story of my life. Oh, yes, it will be a story—what a story! And you will never forget it as long as you live."

There was something uncanny in the words—a veiled threat, the suggestion of one who had waited for a full revenge, with the knowledge that the time would come. Yet the scarred face was without expression; the eyes were vacant.

"Won't you tell me now?" Marion asked softly. "I am so sorry for you!"

The sweet, thrilling sympathy would have moved a stone, but it had no effect upon Ralph. He merely glanced at Marion's slim fingers and smiled. It was significant of his extraordinary power that he found Marion's hand without feeling for it. He was given to touch those slim fingers. And yet he never allowed Marion to kiss him.

"All in good time," he said; "but not yet, not yet."

Before Marion could reply, Mrs. Gordon Ravenspur came into the room. Marion seemed to divine more than that something had happened. She jumped to her feet and crossed the room.

"Dear aunt," she said quickly. "What is it?"

"Vera," Mrs. Gordon replied. "She called me into her room just now saying she was feeling far from well. I had hardly got into her room before she faintly, I have never known Vera do such a thing before."

Ralph was sitting and drumming his fingers on the table as if the subject had not the slightest interest for him. But, with the swiftness of lightning, a strange, hard, cunning expression flashed across his face and was gone. When Marion turned to him he had vanished also. It almost seemed as if he had the gift of fernstead.

"A mere passing weakness," Marion said soothingly.

"I should like to think so," Mrs. Gordon replied. "In normal circumstances I should think so. But not now, not now, Marion."

Marion sighed deeply. There were times when even she was oppressed.

"I'll go and see Vera," she said. "I am sure there is no cause for alarm."

Marion slipped rapidly away up the stone stairs and along the echoing corridor toward Vera's room. She was smiling now, and she kissed her hand to the dead and gone Ravenspurs frowning upon her from the walls. Then she burst gaily into Vera's room.

"My dear child," she cried, "you really must not alarm us by—"

She paused suddenly. Vera, fully dressed, was seated in a chair, whilst Ralph was by her side. He seemed more alive than usual; he had been saying something to Vera that had brought the color to her face. As Marion entered he grew grave and self-contained; like a snail retreating into its shell, Marion thought. He sat down and tattooed with his fingers on the dressing table.

"I had no idea you had company," Marion smiled.

"I intruded," Ralph said gravely. There was a sardonic infection in his voice. "Yet I flatter myself that Vera is the better for my attention."

Marion looked swiftly from one to the other. She was puzzled. Almost flawless as she was, she had her minor weaknesses, or she had been less charming than she was, and she hated to be puzzled. Vera was no longer pale and all signs of languor had departed, yet she looked confused and there was the trace of a blush on her cheeks.

"Sometimes I fancy that Uncle Ralph is laughing at us all," she said, in a voice that was almost a whisper with a laugh that was not altogether natural. "But I am all right now, dear Marion. Save for a racking headache, I am myself again."

Marion, solicitous for others always, flew for her smelling salts. In three strides Ralph was across the floor, and had closed the door behind her. His manner had instantly changed; he was full of energy and action.

"Take this," he whispered. "Take it and the cure will be complete. Crush it up between your teeth and drink a glass of water afterwards."

He forced a small white pellet between Vera's teeth; he heard her teeth crushing it. With his peculiar gift for finding things, he crossed over to the washstand and returned with a glass of water.

"You are better?" he asked, as Vera gulped the water down.

"Oh, yes, uncle; are you a wizard or what? My headache seems to have lifted from me as one takes off a hat. The stuff you gave me—"

"Say no more about it; think no more about it. But whenever the same feeling comes over you again let me know once. And you are not to mention this to anybody."

"But my mother and Geoffrey and—"

"Ah, you love Geoffrey? But there is no need to ask you the question. You want to rid the house of its nameless terror; you want to be free to marry Geoffrey and be happy. Dear child, all these things will come if you listen to me. I swear it. And now will you promise me that you will say nothing of this to a soul?"

"Dear uncle, I promise."

Ralph had grown cold and moody again. When Marion returned with her salts he slipped out of the room

Good Nights

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as callously as if he were not in the least interested. And while many anxious eyes followed Vera at breakfast time, Ralph alone was indifferent, brutally indifferent, Marion thought. "Are you thinking of the same thing that we are?" she asked.

"No," Ralph said shortly. "I was thinking what poor bacon this is."

CHAPTER X.

A Little Sunshine

After luncheon, Geoffrey was leaning over the stone balustrade of the terrace waiting for Vera. Beyond a slight restlessness and extra brilliancy of the eye she was better. She had proposed a ramble along the cliffs and Geoffrey had assented eagerly.

His anxiety was fading away like the ashes of his cigarette. At first he had been inclined to imagine that Vera's indisposition had been a move on the part of the unseen foe. But he put this idea from him as illogical. The enemy was not in the habit of using the glove hand like this. He struck down fiercely and remorselessly.

"No," Geoffrey murmured aloud. "Vera could not have been spared!" A gentle hand was laid upon his arm. Marion stood beside him. They were alone at that angle of the terrace and unseen from the house.

"You are right," said Marion. "Don't worry about that any more."

Geoffrey nodded approvingly. He slipped his arm round Marion's waist and kissed her in a brotherly fashion. Marion inclined towards him with half-closed eyes and a brightened color. Her limbs trembled; the pressure of her lips was warm and sweet.

"Dear little sister," Geoffrey murmured. "What should we do without you?"

Marion drew herself away abruptly. She rested her clasped hands over the stone balcony so that Geoffrey should not see their unsteadiness; her flushed face was half averted. It was a taking, a perfect picture.

"What would Vera say?" she asked.

"As if Vera would mind! Don't we all love you the same? And how many times has Vera seen me kiss you? If there were no Vera, little sister, then you may be sure that I should have kissed you in a different way!"

Marion laughed at the easy impetuosity. That Geoffrey had no real love or passion for anybody but Vera she knew perfectly well. She laughed again, but there was nothing spontaneous in it; indeed, anybody but a youthful egotist in love could have detected a certain jarring note of pain.

"Here is Vera," said Geoffrey. "Let us ask her."

They put it to her merrily. They might have been in a world beyond all sorrow or suffering. The music of their fresh young voices floated in the air. Then Marion bent over the balustrade and watched the lovers out of sight. Her face grew hard; a veil of heavy years seemed to have fallen over it.

(To be Continued)

Prolongation of the War

Duty of Canada Is To See That Britain Does Not Suffer From Lack of Foodstuffs

The official Eye Witness with the British army has issued a warning against the suggestion that the Germans are a beaten nation. He says that they are still well organized, have abundant resources, are fed up with illusions, and are still confident of ultimate success. No intimation was needed of the magnitude of the task that is before the Allies, but, if there were, this surely supplies it. In addition there is also vivid indication that the area of the war will spread in the near future, and that countries now experiencing unrest in their attitude of neutrality will break in on one side or the other. This, of course, means further withdrawals from agricultural and industrial activity. It also indicates greater shortage in Europe of all kinds of foodstuffs, grain, vegetables and live stock and of horses. This depletion will have to be made up from countries that are enjoying the blessings of peace. One of these is Canada. It is our bounden duty to see that Britain shall not, as far as preventable, suffer from a lack of foodstuffs or of such other useful material as this country can produce. In other words, both men and women are called upon to put forth their best efforts so that when the time arrives any deficiency can readily be met. The accomplishment of this does not necessarily imply extra labor, but it does particularly suggest more care in preparation of the soil and in the application of seed, and in attention to the breeding and rearing of live stock. Towards this end the conference promoted in connection with the Patriotism and Production campaign and the bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports that are to be made an application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, will greatly help.

"How did your daughter pass her examination?" asked one mother of another.

"Pass!" was the answer. "She didn't pass at all. Perhaps you wouldn't believe it, but she asked that girl about things that happened long before she was born!"

"Scraps of Paper"

Where Contracts in Canada Are Regarded as "Scraps of Paper"

Below is another timely and pointed article that appeared in a recent issue of the Post:

Several Canadian provinces at the present time have before them proposed legislation that, if enacted, will abrogate contract rights. A bill in the Ontario house proposed to make it necessary for a lender to get the permission of a judge before he can exercise his right under a contract. In Manitoba a measure is proposed that will make it impossible to enforce the collection of interest on loans for some years. British Columbia has a similar measure in view and the executive of the Saskatchewan government has been given authority to interfere with contracts as between lender and borrower. Those measures are all wrongly, if not wilfully, attributed to the war.

In addition to this inexcusable invasion of the rights under loan contracts there is an evident tendency further to encroach upon the contract between buyer and seller of insurance. The provident man, humbly seeking to provide the suffering if some untoward occurrence incapacitated him, contracts with an insurance company on consideration of certain periodical payments, to pay to them an allowance, or a stipulated sum. This sacred contract—the expression of the provident man's realization of his first duty—is wantonly invaded under the mask of war's necessity.

We must have revenue—ever more and more of it—is the plea of the politicians. On this point no one will disagree with them. But this condition cannot be honestly attributed to the war. Provinces, and the Dominion itself, are guilty of being parties to, and likewise victims of, the natural inflation and speculation of some years, the magnitude of which and its penalties are now being realized. Expenditures expanded and revenues buoyant so long as the purses of Europe were open to us, it is now essential that our expenses be paid out of our own revenues and not by borrowed money. No taxes have yet been imposed as a result of the war and politicians making such claims and at such a time deserve no better appellation than that of "political charlatans."

Instead of reducing the expenditure—the growth of which has been so gross—encroachments are now being made on the rights of citizens and in violation of the contract between the state and its subjects. The law of the state, as sanctioned by the law of the state. A very large proportion of the expenditure on public administration is due to the natural inflation and speculation of the past few years. If the attempt is made to maintain the rate of expenditure incident to years of inflation after and during the process of deflation, greater trouble will ensue. So far no provincial treasurer has announced drastic economies such as have been effected in the commercial and financial establishments of the nation. The tendency has been to "keep things going" by additional taxation, thus asking the public to make greater contributions out of purses steadily becoming leaner. What has been done by the units of the nation—the citizen, or by groups of citizens, as business units—can be done by the respective governments—that is, drastically cut down expenditure. When this is done there will still be need of more revenue, but whatever measures may be resorted to, to obtain it, would be more acceptable to the public if along with them was submitted tangible evidence of entrenchment.

In procuring the needed revenue it is not necessary to despoil, impair or abrogate rights under contracts made under conditions specifically allowed by our own law.

In the case of Manitoba, which we use here to illustrate the effects of moratoria, lenders are to be prohibited from enforcing collections of interest or principal for a very lengthy period. The necessity for this action cannot be attributed to the war. That province is still agricultural, and at no time have prices for its chief products been higher. Its last year's crop was not exceptionally poor in volume, and in value it was, thanks to the war, equal to that of the previous year. War softened somewhat the effects of the process of deflation which set in previous to the war. What justification therefore remains for the proposed measure which seeks to take away rights under contract? The honest borrower does not ask for a moratorium as it is his desire to fulfill to the letter the terms of his contract. If he can't, and his inability can legitimately be laid at the door of the war, it would be a simple matter to change the law and give him power to ask a judge for a stoppage of foreclosure proceedings. A change to this effect would save some farmers and working men from being turned out of homes to which they had become attached, but it should not relieve the speculator of the crop of trouble of his own sowing. The party seeking relief should initiate the action to obtain it, and it should only be given to him for causes legitimately attributable to the war and not to inordinate speculation.

Instead of taking this course certain provincial politicians are seeking to take away the rights of any party to a contract and relieve the other of his obligation without being called upon to make any explanation. No lender should be allowed to harass the estate of the man handling a file in his country's defence, but no lender should be forced to accommodate the speculator and boomster to whose activities the country's present troubles are principally due. The course being pursued is already undermining the credit of the country and very properly leaves with the investor abroad, so ardently courted for many years, the impression that Canadians have not the candour or courage to face their debts. Instead of doing so, they are creating obstacles against the greatest ally—the purse of Great Britain's investors—



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and in some instances, notably Manitoba, deprive the latter even of the privilege of being lenient with their debtors.

Borrowers in the main still ignore moratoriums. The latter cannot deter the man who respects the contract he is a party to from complying with his obligation. Most of the careful and prudent loaning corporations have protected their borrowers, and they are taking care of their loans. When their borrowers have met with misfortune they have been given relief. There may be cases, however, where undue and unnecessary pressure is being exerted to collect. Give the debtor a chance to state his case. No reputable company would object. But it is not necessary to suspend all loan contracts to accommodate a very small minority.

Saving of Calais

How the British Barred the Kaiser's Road

Although some time has elapsed, only now is it possible to tell the story of how eight hundred British soldiers barred the Kaiser's road to Calais; how fewer than five hundred English line-men charged right into the mouth of a veritable inferno, and drove back a twenty times stronger force of Germans. The story is told by an officer who is but now recovering from a wound received on that day at the end of October, when 2,400 men of the British army held the village of Gheluvelt, on the road to Ypres, against 24,000 of the War Lords' hordes.

The British troops consisted of the sorely thinned battalions of the Scots Guards, the South Wales Borderers, and the Welsh and Queen's Regiments which held hastily constructed trenches across the front of Gheluvelt village. Every British soldier knew that the position had to be held at all costs, for once the line was broken there was nothing to stop the "Huns" march on Calais. Reinforcements had been promised, the Worcesters were their way, but even then the odds would be nine to one.

From long before dawn the battle raged. Men fell not by ones and twos but by dozens, but those who survived were as steady as if on parade. There was no random firing. At last the shelling ceased, and there was a stir in the German ranks. Now the British knew that the time of their inactivity was passed—now they could take toll of the enemy—avenge their comrades who lay stark and stiff around. On the German side without pause, and without flinch, only to be mowed down in thousands by rifle and gun. One moment there was a solid advancing mass of Germans, and the next there was still a mass of Germans, but they were farther away, while between them and the British was a carpet of grey heaps. Again the Germans came on, climbing and stumbling; over those grey heaps. The carpet became thicker, but no living enemy reached that lead spurring trench and at last the Kaiser's soldiers fell back to cover. The British held the line, but at a terrible cost; scores lay dead, and there was scarcely an unwounded man in the whole line of trench. The Welsh regiment in the centre had suffered heavily. Reinforcements from the scant reserve behind the chateau were hurried into the trench, and then the German shelling commenced over again. The day wore on, men fell left and right, and as yet there was no sign of the Worcester regiment. Towards dusk the Germans could be seen massing for another attack, and the British troops prepared for a final stand; there were no more reserves, and if the Germans but persisted in their attack nothing could stop them. The full fury was directed at the centre of the line, held by the Welsh regiment. Hordes upon hordes of Germans pressed forward. Hundreds fell as they advanced, but where one fell two filled his place. Right up to the trench they came; right up and in. Then it was cold steel. The Welshmen fought desperately, dying rather than give ground, but these gallant remnants of gallant regiments. But now the Worcesters had arrived. An officer of the South Wales Borderers, the old 24th, which gained undying fame at Rorke's Drift, had at great risk to himself found and guided the Worcesters to the hard fought field. The Englishmen were only three companies at once, but these scarce 500 men charged right through the shot-swept streets of Gheluvelt, right up to the lost trenches almost into the heart of the German host; and the Germans turned and

fled—fled when the odds at this moment were more than 20 to one in their favor, and feeling lost for ever their chance of breaking through to Calais. Had they withstood that desperate charge, had they in turn borne down upon the Englishmen, sheer weight of numbers would have carried them through to the Calais road. But they fell back—back behind their original position, and were never again able to break the British line. Of the 500 Worcesters who went to the charge but 200 unwounded men answered to the roll when the field was won, and of the 2,400 British soldiers hale and whole when morning broke but 800 lived to tell of the great fight.

Smut in Grains

Simple Treatment Will Prevent the Continuance of This Pest

It is estimated that the field loss in the United States due to smut, amounts to over 35 million dollars annually. A proportionate loss in Canada would be from nine to twelve million dollars.

Out of the 500 farmers in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces visited by representatives of the Commission of Conservation, only three were found to be treating their seed grain for smut. In Ontario, 23 per cent, and in the Prairie Provinces about 90 per cent, were found to treat their seed grain. The losses from this source are much greater than imagined by the farmer, and even if only a small amount of smut was present in last year's crop, it will pay to treat the grain before sowing it this spring.

Several methods have been devised to control the various forms of smut, but as the formalin treatment is the cheapest, simplest and most effective for stinking smut of wheat, smut of oats, and covered smut of barley when properly used, it will be described. The commercial (40 per cent.) formalin is used in solution with water at the rate of one pint (1 lb.) to forty gallons. The grain to be treated should be spread out upon a clean floor or canvas, in a layer two or three inches thick. The solution is then sprinkled over it. An ordinary sprinkling can or small spray pump is useful for this purpose. The grain should be shovelled or raked over during sprinkling to insure that every grain is thoroughly wetted. After this, the grain is shoveled into a close pile and covered with canvas or old sacks to hold in the fumes of the formalin. The grain should remain in the covered pile for from eight to ten hours, after which it must be spread out thin so as to dry without sprouting. One gallon of solution is sufficient for a bushel of grain.

After drying, the seed may be planted at once or stored for future use. Here it is important to remember that the seed must become re-infested from old sacks, bins or even the drill itself. Everything, therefore, which comes in contact with the grain after it is treated should be first thoroughly disinfected with a strong formalin solution. Commercial formalin usually costs from twenty-five to fifty cents a pound (pint). If the grain is planted before it is completely dry, enough more should be sown to compensate for the increase in size of the seed through swelling.

In treating stinking smut of wheat it is best to immerse the grain so that the smut balls can be skimmed off.—J.C.N.

German Goods on Exhibition

Object is to Show British Manufacturer What He Is Up Against

The London government board of trade has promoted an interesting exhibition of German goods. The exhibition is intended to show the British manufacturer what he is up against, and sets out to capture the enemy's trade. A considerable section is devoted to German goods sold in Canada, actual samples having been secured in the Dominion, along with trade catalogues. The section consists principally of tools and hardware. British manufacturers who have inspected the Canadian section declare that in regard to a large majority of the articles they are able to turn them out of better quality and at the same price as the Germans. There are a few lines, however, which the British manufacturer admits he is unable to enter, principally because the making of them requires a special tool and the manufacturers feel it too risky a speculation to put this plant down for the sake of capturing a line of trade which might not be lasting. The board of trade already has sent over two hundred samples to British manufacturers of German goods sold in Canada.

Feeding men is something to blush for—nobody boasts that his ancestor was in the commissary department! Grandfather's sword is a priceless treasure. But for Heaven's sake don't mention Great-grandfather's bread wagon.

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Fire Losses

Education in Fire Prevention Gradually Showing Results

Canada is making headway in the matter of reduction of fire losses. From reports of fires in Canada for the two months of 1915 a loss is shown of \$2,498,884 as against \$5,717,061 for the same period of 1914, or a reduction of \$3,218,177. This is the lowest fire loss to date for 1915.

Of the 581 fires which occurred in February, 1915, however, 364 took place in dwellings, and the majority of these originated from easily preventable causes. Defective pipes and flues are well established as the causes of the largest number of fires. Flues are defective in numerous ways and even close inspection may not reveal a dangerous condition. Critical examination is, in most cases, impossible, as the construction is in itself faulty, and a cold spell, with forcing of the heating apparatus, finds the weak places.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

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Mrs. Wiseneighbour Says

"I should have told you the other day when we were speaking of EDDY'S WASHBOARDS that it is quite as necessary to have an indurated Fibreware Tub in which to wash the clothes, if you want to make a success of wash day."

Mrs. Newlywed Says

"I've often heard of EDDY'S FIBREWARE PAILS AND TUBS. What's the difference between fibre and woodware?"

"EDDY'S PAILS AND TUBS are made from compressed fibre baked at extreme heat. All in one solid piece. Cannot warp or fall apart. No chance of splinters. Wear longer, look better and are very light to handle. The latter point should always be a matter of consideration when buying kitchen utensils," concludes Mrs. Wiseneighbour.

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

Farm Crops

Results of Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College

By way of supplementing the Patriotic and Production movement the Ontario department of agriculture has issued Bulletin 228, "Farm Crops," prepared by Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

The reading of this bulletin should assist in a material improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of farm products of the province.

It deals with experiments made in the raising of each of the regular field crops, and of other important crops (chiefly for fodder) not now well known to many of our farmers.

These tests were conducted at the Ontario Agricultural Farm, Guelph, under the direction of the author, the well known cerealists, and general experimenter in agronomy, and valuable advice is given by him regarding the possible increase of farm produce, the rotation of crops, etc. The influence of seed selection and of hybridization in relation to the improvement of both quality and the production of field crops, sometimes resulting in new popular varieties, is stated in a most clear and interesting manner, and is full of encouragement for those who would like to engage in such experiments.

Valuable information is offered as to best combinations for mixed grains and the treatment of seed grain for smut. Considerable space is also given to discussing alfalfa as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the making of both annual and permanent pastures.

Prof. Zavitz urges that special attention be given to raising seed for field roots in Ontario, as most of such seed up to the present time has been imported from European countries now at war.

The writer of this bulletin gives four very practical rules for producing satisfactory field crops:

1. Raise only such crops as are likely to meet the demand.
2. Select good pure seed which has been tested for vitality.
3. Give the land early and thorough cultivation.
4. Sow all crops at the proper time and according to right methods.

This bulletin may be procured free of charge by applying to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M.D.

Lloyd George on Drink

Says Drink Does More Damage Than All the German Submarines

"I say here solemnly that it is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the matter of a farthing an hour. Drink is doing us more damage in this way than all the German submarines put together. We are armed with full powers for the defence of the realm. We have got great powers to deal with drink, and we mean to use them. We shall use them quite fearlessly." Thus spoke Lloyd George, addressing a large meeting of his constituents.

He made an earnest appeal to the public to realize the gravity of the task with which the country is faced. The chancellor's utterance was devoted to the labor disputes in shipyards and the effect of drink on the productivity of the nation's workers. On both points he made very emphatic statements. He said that this war would largely be fought in the workshops, and it was intolerable that men's lives should be sacrificed for a dispute over a farthing an hour. If the men deserved more money than they were receiving the government should see that they got it.

Production was frequently handicapped by drink. The government had great powers to deal with this matter, and, although they would not go as far as France and Russia, they would use their powers fearlessly. Mr. Lloyd George commended the spirit which enabled German people to live on potato bread, and contrasted the feeling in this country, where people did not appreciate that they were engaged in the biggest war in history, with that prevailing in France, where all the gaiety and vivacity had disappeared.

The mere fact that he likes to camp out is no sign a lion enjoys housecleaning.

A Market to Retain

Immense Importation of Canadian Produce by Great Britain

In 1914 Britain imported Canadian produce in excess of 1913 to the value of \$2,652,000, and in excess of 1912, of \$2,590,000. For the last quarter of 1914 the excess over the same period in the previous year was nine and a half millions. These figures surely furnish some idea of the necessity there is for further production. To retain the market, Canada must have the goods. To have the goods she must cultivate the best. It is this great and important doctrine that the Patriotic and Production campaign is instilling, and that the publications issued by the department of agriculture are intended to impress and further. Any of this literature can be had by sending a post free application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, saying what is wanted. A list of upwards of two hundred publications from which to choose will be forwarded on request.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense. Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

Women's Drudgery on Farm

Mrs. Geiser Makes Strong Plea For Home Economics

"Lack of knowledge along scientific lines is most often the cause of failure to secure financial equality in the home," Mrs. Rudolph Geiser of Cannon Falls told the clubwomen of Minnesota in her talk on home economics at the Federation breakfast.

Continuing Mrs. Geiser said: "The majority of our business men, professional men, farmers, tradesmen, and, not least, the laboring men, are to be commended for the provisions they make for their families."

"We are not ungrateful for the thousands of homes wherein are found every modern convenience, nor do we wish to lay blame for the thousands more that are without them. Yet, in many instances, much more might be done to remedy conditions which result from time worn customs and want of attention rather than from the lack of facilities and the means to provide."

"It is because of these conditions that the daughter of the average well to do farmer has far more drudgery to perform in her daily tasks than the maid in a modest city home. It is for this reason that hundreds of farm girls seek employment in the cities. How to meet this deficiency and make rural life more attractive is one of the vital problems confronting our best educators today."

"It has been 'bred in the bone' with the farmer's wife and the farmer's daughter that even the real necessities of home are secondary to the wants of the farm."

"She will wash in 'cleansed water' all the days of her life rather than insist on that long promised cistern, in order that the very latest in pigsty architecture, for instance, may be realized."

"Perhaps it is because of this inherent tendency that women are not calling for their rightful share of the Smith-Lever funds, rather than because of a lack of interest."

"May the day soon come when our public schools shall, in every little hamlet, village or city, offer courses in domestic science to mature women, mistress and maid, as well as to girls of school age."

An appeal was made by Mrs. Geiser that half of the appropriation due the state under the Smith-Lever Bill be applied to home economics work.

There is more, catarrh in this section of the country than in any other disease put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors prescribed it by a constitutional disease, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has now proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by Dr. J. C. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The vicar of a mining village sent a pair of boots to the cobbler's for repairs, but Bill, who had been limping rather freely, felt no inclination for work, so the boots were not touched that day, says Tit-Bits. Next morning his nerves were rather shaky, and he longed for a "hair of the dog that bit him." His own boots were rather dirty, so he thought there was no harm in putting on the parson's, which he accordingly did, and turned off in the village pub for a big "receiver." He had not gone very far when whom did he meet but the vicar, who said, "I sent my boots down for repairs, William. Are you finished with them yet?" "Well, mister," answered Bill, calmly, "they're not mended yet, but they're on the road."

The Germans propose to kill off all their pigs, twenty million of them, because they will make good pork, bacon and ham, but alive they reduce the stock of human food by eating potatoes. Such wholesale slaughter may mean a temporary drop in pigment prices, but what does it promise for the future, when the products have been consumed? Then will the wise man who has reserved the best for breeding profit exceedingly.

Weed Seeds in Soils

The Importance of Short Rotations

Good Cultivation. The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a soil field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,153 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep. 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches and 4,309 at a depth five to seven inches. Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation, and rotation contained 4,984 weed seeds in the surface soil and 3,020 in each of the other depths. The concentration of seeds in the surface layer the soil field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from year to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of weed seeds at the different depths is not yet complete, but a large number of the surface seeds in the case of the soil field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer ploughing of sod lands, followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds before the winter rains, and the growing season of hood crops and after-harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.

Nervous Diseases In The Spring

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than in any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nervous troubles are at their worst, and that there is more than any other time, a blood making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed. The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

War and Transportation

Arrangements of British Government Have Brought Forth General Admiralty

The transportation arrangements of the British government in connection with the war have extorted the general admiration for the precision and adequacy which marked them. A million men have been moved to France and yet not a single life has been lost. The man responsible for this wonderful organization, or "Director of Transports," with the official salary of just \$6,000, is Mr. Graeme Thomson, "one of the discoverers of the war," according to Mr. Winston Churchill. He comes of a shipping family, his father being head of the firm of Stewart, Thomson, and Company, Manchester shippers, and after a public school and Oxford education he entered the British admiralty in 1900 as a higher division clerk.

As Mr. Churchill said in the British house of commons, this war has been a performance of "performance" and transactions, the like of which were never contemplated by any state in history. These performances and transactions were Mr. Thomson's opportunity. In November he was appointed civil assistant director, and in this higher position he exhibited such extraordinary powers of organization that in December, on the retirement of Rear Admiral Savory, who is now abroad, Mr. Churchill entrusted to the one-time clerk the whole responsibility of the transport department.

It is Mr. Thomson's delicate task to reconcile as far as can the various conflicting shipping interests concerned in the process of requisitioning, and the manner in which he is doing this, in addition to his great work of equipping and despatching his Armada, won for him one of the warmest eulogies ever spoken in parliament of a state official.—Montreal Gazette.

Great Britain in 1913 imported 2,393,363 bushels of wheat and flour from Germany, Austria and Turkey; 6,663,300 bushels of barley from the same countries, and 11,273,459 bushels of oats from Germany alone. Great Britain's total imports of wheat over the average each year during the past decade has been 218,843,300 bushels, of which Canada supplied less than a fourth. Of barley in 1913 Canada supplied about one-ninth of 52,358,246 bushels, and of oats an eighth of 59,323,950 bushels. Will she do better this year?

W. N. U. 1046

To Avoid Fire Risk

Some Hints and Suggestions as to Fire Protection

A great many of the disastrous fires which occur are caused by the accumulation of rubbish in and around premises. It is generally deposited in places where it is most likely to cause fire, and where, in the event of a fire occurring, it would be most likely to spread. The cost of guarding against the condition is small, while the neglect of same might prove very serious.

In the basement of some stores are to be found hay, boxes, excelsior and other inflammable materials, having no artificial light, clerks and occupants lighting matches on their visits to the basement, by throwing the lighted matches amongst the hay and other inflammable materials. Frequently one finds the family living on the second floor of such buildings and a fire in the basement at night would jeopardize their lives. A little precaution in guarding against fires in such buildings would be time and labor well spent.

A word about the use of gasoline in the home for cleaning. Soap and water with the aid of common washing soda will do all the household cleaning that gasoline can possibly do, and wearing apparel is better sent to a cleaner, who will get better results with much less risk.

To the farmer: Fire on the farm is greatly attributed to the result of carelessness, faulty chimneys and flues, unsafe stovepipes, smoking and careless handling of matches, and too often allowing an accumulation of trash, grass, weeds and other fire breeders. Our farmers, as well as other citizens, should sit up and take notice, "preventable fires should go." Prevent fires by cleaning up in and around the buildings. Do this early in the spring, before the heavy work begins. It is better to do this than to mourn over a fire loss afterwards which would be the result of carelessness and neglect in a general "clean-up." Do not smoke in your barns or other buildings or allow it done by others. A useful article to have on the farm is buckets of water placed around your barn and in the right place, fire buckets with rounded bottoms which on account of their shape are inconvenient for general use, so that they can be placed in a round hole cut in a shelf or bench; they should be covered and inspected regularly to assure of their being kept full. To prevent freezing two pounds of fused calcium chloride to the pail may be used, buckets should be painted red so that they will be more conspicuous, a constant reminder of the danger of fire.

A little effort of the part of each business man and farmer will result to the advantage of both. Help one another in prevention of fire and you are thus helping the province in the reduction of fire waste by starting a campaign in the education of fire prevention, it will pay you better than any other investment.

Wise and experienced mothers know when their children are troubled with worms and lose no time in applying Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be used. It is absolute in clearing the system of worms and restoring those healthy conditions without which there can be no comfort for the child, or hope of robust growth. It is the most trustworthy of worm exterminators.

Rapid progress is being made on the five mile Selkirk tunnel which the C.P.R. is driving under Rogers Pass. Indeed, all records for speed have been broken. The pioneer tunnels have been bored so that they are only 11,903 feet apart—the east end tunnel being 7,402 feet in, while the west end 5,538 feet have been driven. Of the main tunnel over 8,604 feet have been drilled out and timbered to the extent of 745 feet.—Montreal Gazette.

Two of a Kind

A tourist in the Highlands had dinner with a querulous old farmer, who yawned about hard times fifteen minutes at a stretch.

"Why, man," said the tourist, "you ought to be able to make lots of money shipping corn to the London market."

"Yes," was the sullen reply.

"You have the land, I suppose, and can get the seed?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Then, why don't you go into the speculation?"

"No use, sir," sadly replied the farmer, "the old woman is too lazy to do the ploughing and plaiting."

Danger Signals Warn You

of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse

of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the pub-

No Cure Guaranteed

More Corns

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours; is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—50c per bottle.

The Seed Law

Regulations Governing the Sale of Seeds, For Protection of Growers.

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade season, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The seed control act provides that timothy, alfalfa, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seedling "without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination standard vitality for good seed of the kind, or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover, four ounces of red clover, alfalfa, seed of like size, and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under 8 ounces may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to twenty-five in number for each person or firm.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

No matter how deep rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Hollo-way's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Value of Irrigation

Millions of Acres Reclaimed by Irrigation in Southern Alberta

When Sir William Van Horne said many years ago that the C.P.R. by undertaking the work of irrigation east of Calgary, would make the wilderness blossom like the rose, he was derided, but today this prophecy may be said to be a literal fact. At any rate, millions of acres have not only been reclaimed by the company, but the whole district has been so improved and beautified that there is now a general clamor for irrigation in sections which are still untouched. Deputations have gone to Ottawa to stir the government into undertaking the work outside the proprietary limits of the C.P.R., on lands which seem to require this treatment to produce similar results to those so gratifying and profitable on the C.P.R.

As one result of this demand on the part of the people of Southern Alberta, Professor Fairfield, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, convinced farmers that with irrigation production will not only be greatly increased, but permanent homes established on the prairie, which can be rendered naturally beautiful when irrigation works are available. The professor laid great stress on growing alfalfa corn, which means more fodder for live stock, more fertility of soil, improvement to all crops. Resolutions were passed asking the minister of the interior to carry out irrigation work, or to arrange for an extension of the C.P.R. system.—Montreal Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

No World Domination

There must be no world-mastership by any nation; not German, not Russian, not Oriental, not American, and, please God, not British. No nation is good enough to stereotype the national aspirations of humanity. No race is pure enough to make its lifeblood the motive power of all the world. No people are so near perfection that their culture is fit to dominate civilization. When any nation sets itself to mould all peoples after its own fixed type the Great Lord God does as He has done many times in history; He smashes the pattern and begins again.—Toronto Globe.

Are Your Hands Tied?

by a chronic disease common to women-kind? You feel dull—headache? Back-ache, pains here and there—dizziness or perhaps hot flashes? There's nothing you can accomplish—nothing you can enjoy! There's no good reason for it—because you can find permanent relief in

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

Mrs. Fannie H. Brent, of Bryant, Nelson Co., Va., writes: "I believe I had every pain and ache a woman could have, my back was weak, and I suffered with nervousness and could not sleep at night. Suffered with soreness in my right hip, and every month would have spells and have to stay in bed. I have taken eight bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one vial of your 'Pleasant Pellets.' Can now do my work for six in family, and feel like a new woman. I think it is the best medicine in the world for women. I recommend it to all my friends, and many of them have been greatly benefited by it."

Dr. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS Relieve Liver Bili



MRS. ALLAN.

This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

The easiest and cheapest way to raise your vegetables is to get the small plants. They give early satisfaction.

	per doz.	per 100
Cabbage, early, transplanted.....	.15	1.00
Cabbage, late, transplanted.....	.15	1.00
Celery, transplanted.....	.20	1.50
Cauliflower, transplanted.....	.20	1.50
Tomatoes, transplanted.....	.20	1.50

Cucumber and Tomato Plants out of pots, in three sizes, 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 per dozen.

Late Cabbage, seedlings, \$2.50 in 1000 lots.

A Large Assortment of Bedding Plants

House Plants, Perennial Plants and Shrubs, Cut Flowers, etc.

ASK FOR PRICE LIST

THOMAS BAIRD, Agent For
THE TERRILL FLORAL CO.

Fighting the Cutworm

E. H. Strickland, of the Experimental farm, has made a further very valuable statement to the Herald relative to methods of fighting the cutworms. He states as follows:

"A second week's experiments upon the army cutworm leave us more confident than ever that the trench system of combatting this pest is the most successful method at our command.

"Results have been even better than we anticipated, and although the fields upon which we are working were in the worst affected district we feel that the crops just coming up on them stand a better chance than those upon fields where the worms were present in far smaller numbers, and no precautions have been taken.

"Many farmers seem to feel that our methods cannot prove of value, since they have observed the worms crawling up houses, etc., and they consider therefore that a trench such as described in our previous article would prove quite inadequate for the purpose of arresting progress. All farmers who have seen our plots have, I believe, gone away convinced of the wisdom of taking our advice, and are making furrows around their fields as a precaution. Some of the furrows that we have seen are better than ours, and if the farmers will realize the principle of the furrow, namely the formation of a steep, dusty side, with no hard clods to give a foothold to the worm, we feel sure that they can make some type of furrow embodying these conditions which will prove quite effective should the worms begin to migrate on to their fields.

"Since we were anxious that farmers interested should see for themselves that the methods advocated were practical, and of real value, Mr. Anderson and I arranged to be present on the fields treated at Welling last Sunday afternoon in order that we might show them what we had done,

and what they could do also, to protect their fields from this pest.

"In response to our invitation about 80 farmers visited us, and we were able to show them a killing of 537 worms per running foot of trench, poisoned with shorts, as described in our last article.

"The cost of the shorts and Paris Green used in this trench was \$1.20 per mile. To this the farmer must add the labor for making the trench, and mixing and applying the poison.

"Mr. Ellison, of the Raymond sugar mills, has very kindly consented to supply molasses at \$4 per ton in districts outside Raymond, when purchased for use in fighting the army cutworm, provided that the purchasers will supply the barrels necessary for shipment. The cost of this valuable addition to the poisonous mixture is thus reduced to a trifling sum, and we would urge the boards of trade in affected districts to see that sufficient molasses are procured to meet the requirements of their farmers.

"As improvements upon our statements of last week we would suggest the following: If using shorts apply at the rate of about 10 pounds to 60 or 70 rods. Worms will then get sufficient poison to kill them quickly, and they themselves become poisoned bait for succeeding worms, for the dead ones are eaten readily by others and we find that one worm when feeding upon poisoned shorts obtains enough poison before dying to kill two more worms feeding on it afterwards.

"If you have stinkweed on your farm pull this and use as a bait in the trench. Worms are very fond of this and will feed on it more readily than shorts. To prepare it weigh out 50 pounds and dust on one pound of Paris Green, sprinkling the heap with water to make the Paris Green stick. Scatter the plants thus treated along the bottom of the trench about 6 or 8 inches apart. This work is quickly done, and not only is the material cheap, but you are getting

your stinkweed pulled. Stinkweed can be replaced with fresh alfalfa.

"We have used alfalfa hay with fair success as follows: Hay 50 lbs., Paris Green 1 lb., molasses 1 1/2 gallons, water 12 1/2 gallons. Failing this you can even use horse droppings. The following mixture has given good results: Fresh droppings 50 lbs., molasses 1 1/2 gallons, Paris Green 1 pound.

"If you have no worms on your fields make the trench now, and watch it. If you see the worms moving in, we feel that you will be very unwise if you do not adopt the simple measures we have suggested to keep most of them out and kill them, for they will assuredly do great damage to crops if they are present in anything approaching the numbers they were on our experimental plots before we put our treatment into practice."

The Prohibition Question

Editor, Vulcan Advocate.

Dear Sir,—In some of the recent issues of your worthy contemporary, The High River Times, I have noticed some wonderful articles on the above subject, by a gentleman who signs himself "J. A. Freeman." As far as I know, that gentleman has not honored the Vulcan Advocate with any of his literary efforts. How happens this? Can it be that he looks upon the good people of High River as being possessed of less grey matter than those of Vulcan?

Judging from the nature of his arguments, he seems to have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of "The Times" readers.

In case your readers should miss a treat, I will quote one of his "gems." Referring to a statement by Prof. Dobson, to the effect that "Alcohol in any shape or form is a poison," this doughty champion of Fair Play undertakes to disprove it in one sentence. He sets about this self imposed task thus—"The British Army Medical Staff are continually ordering alcohol in many forms for use in all the military hospitals to-day." We do not doubt his word, but does Mr. Freeman know that the Medical Staff are also ordering strychnine, morphine, and digitalin in large quantities? Perhaps this proves that those drugs are not poisons either? Still I shouldn't care to adopt either one of them as a steady drink.

Although I have no wish to be disrespectful to this gentleman, I think it is high time that such "arguments" were regarded in their true light: i.e. as direct insults to the intelligence of the people of Alberta. Let Mr. Freeman bring forward such "proofs" to the red-eyed, blear-faced, sottish victims of the bar-room, whose last departing flicker of manhood feebly demands some defence of their indulgence which they cannot control. But when dealing with men and women with clean blood in their veins, and heads set straight on their shoulders, not only does he insult them by his washy arguments, but he exposes himself to public ridicule.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES CLARK,
Loma, Alta.

Rebail Orderlies are free from harsh drugs and are the nicest laxative for children. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Armada News

Seeding is progressing finely, the farmers making good headway these fine days.

Mr. Harry Tause and wife and Mr. Saunders and daughter, of Brunetta, attended church at the Sunny Plain school on Sunday morning last.

We are glad to report that Mrs. K. Writner, who has been on the sick list, is better and able to be about.

Mr. Bradley and his wife and their two children, together with Mr. Ray Teskey and wife and baby, from near Carmanagay, visited this district in Mr. Teskey's auto on Sunday last and spent the afternoon with old friends, the Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Olmstead.

A certain young man from this district started for Northern Alberta some little time ago, but up to recently had got no further than Reid Hill.

The Ladies Aid Society meets on the first Wednesday in May at the home of Mr. Emma Williams. This is the annual meeting and officers for the coming year will be elected. It is hoped that all members of the society will be present. Non-members are cordially invited to be present.

Brant News

Mrs. McKay entertained John Evenden and family on Sunday.

J. L. Merriek, of the Taylor Milling Co., has been transferred to Taber, the elevator here having been purchased by Claude Terwilliger, of Vulcan.

The warm weather of the past few weeks seems to suit the hens as John & McKay claim to be handling upwards of one thousand dozen per week.

Dr. Stanley and Mr. Mack, of High River, are to take charge of the evening service here on Sunday next to give an address on missionary lines. A full attendance is requested.

A few of the Brant young people took in the Oddfellows' ball at High River on the 16th, and we hear that they were so pleased with the reception afforded them that they intend to be present at the dance on the 30th.

T. L. Berringer has been appointed agent for the Canada Weather Assurance Company, and is now in a position to write up hail insurance for his numerous farmer friends.

Germans Celebrate

Four prominent residents of Vancouver, Germans, were placed under arrest on Thursday last for celebrating. On the previous Sunday evening, they together with other Germans, celebrated the German advance against the Canadians at Ypres. It happened that the first and very heavy casualty list of the Vancouver men killed and wounded in the struggle reached Vancouver the same night. The Germans who are concerned declare that they were only indulging in a little housewarming party according to arrangements made some days previously. This story is treated with incredulity by the authorities, and the four men will in all probability be sent to the detention camp at Nanaimo. One of the four men is Baron Luttwitz, a friend of the Kaiser.

A Winged Torpedo

The British have a new war terror, an aerial torpedo. Winged torpedoes are now being experimented with in England and it is expected that when the summer brings zeppelin attacks to London, and wireless controlled aeroplanes will be ready to do their part in bringing the former to earth. If the wireless will control a torpedo in its course over the water, it can be made to do the same for an aeroplane. That at least is the belief of the British engineers, who are going to prove their belief.

A small monoplane, the body of which is a torpedo carrying a heavy and easily ignited charge, equipped with a light motor propeller and rudders, all governed by an apparatus sensitive to wireless waves, is the plan. After being launched in the air the torpedo plane is entirely in the hands of an observer located aloft in an ordinary aeroplane. This outlook could direct its flight in any direction, making it follow the course of a zeppelin until impact exploded its charge and sent the dirigible to its doom.

For night work the torpedo will be covered with phosphorescent paint, which will permit the officer

Sale of Wall Paper

The balance of our old stock

To Clear at

HALF-PRICE

IRVING'S LTD.

Wolfe & Pettman, say:

Paint Your Buildings Now

It will cost more this fall, as oil and lead are steadily advancing in price.

We Stock the

Sherwin-Williams Paint

"The Paint That Has Always Stood the Test"

In 3 Gallon Cans \$3 Per Gallon

We have paints and varnishes for inside and outside.

Use Flat-Tone

on plastered walls or woodwork, makes a beautiful interior finish. \$3 per gallon.

Buggy and Wagon Paint all colors. Auto Enamel and Top Dressing will make your car look like new.

Wolfe & Pettman

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000
Capital Paid up . . . \$3,000,000
Surplus \$3,750,000



AHEAD
Security? or Uncertainty? Every man can feel a sense of safety for his family, if he will make small regular savings.
Open a bank account in our Savings department

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Bank of Hamilton

ESTABLISHED 1877

in the aeroplane to keep it in sight.

It has been suggested that the same kind of a machine, should it prove successful, could be dropped over battleships or on the gigantic siege guns of the Germans.

Mothers' Day on May 9th

Mothers' day comes on May 9, the second Sunday in May. The day was instituted five years ago by Miss Annie Jarvis, of Philadelphia. On May 20 she was commemorating the death of her mother and the thought came to her that it would be an acceptable institution for universal use. The time being spring, when the clear blue sky suggested sweetness and flowers, the white carnation was chosen for the mothers' emblem.

The Motor Vehicle Act

The law in connection with the Motor Vehicles Act is very severe. Have you ever read it? Here it is.

First offence—\$20 and costs.

Second offence—\$50 and costs.

Third offence—\$100 and imprisonment not less than one week or more than one month.

It certainly appears to us as if the Attorney General should amend the law and make it reasonable. For instance if a man should lose one of his numbers of his car he is liable to a fine of \$20. Later on in the season he might lose it again—result \$50 fine, and a third offence would cost him \$100 and imprisonment. The whole thing is a joke.

USE CANADIAN STOCK FOOD TONIC FEED CANADIAN POULTRY FOOD TONIC

With Your Regular Feed for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs and Pigs. Purifies the Blood and Keeps Stock Healthy.

Patronize Home Industry by Using Canadian Stock Food Co's. Preparations, Because it is Purely a Western Canadian Company, Manufacturing it's Own Products at Calgary

Canadian Stock Food Co., Ltd.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sirs:—

I used Pine Healing Oil on a barb wire cut on a Clyde colt that had a bad barb wire cut on fore fet lock, and found it a very satisfactory remedy as it healed up, leaving no scar, and can heartily recommend same.

D. THORBURN,
Davisburg, Alta.

I had a Percheron mare that got her front foot bruised and a ring bone started. Got prescriptions from two different vets, and used according to directions and all the benefit that was derived was an extra growth of hair.

I got a \$3.00 bottle of Bonicare from the Canadian Stock Food Co. and made one application, using half the bottle, and the following year exhibited the mare and took the prize. I recommend Bonicare as a genuine cure for all bony enlargements or spavins.

W. B. THORNE, Aldersyde, Alta.

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